

DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

22 NOV 1972

C-972/DI-1B

SUBJECT: NIS General Survey (U)

**DIA DECLASSIFICATION/RELEASE
INSTRUCTIONS ON FILE**

TO: Chairman, NIS Committee

1. (U) References:

a. USIB D-51.1/20, subject: Restructuring of the National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program.

b. NIS Committee Meeting No. 577, dated 7 June 1972.

2. (C) In response to reference 1.a., DIA established individual working groups to review the present coverage included in the Transportation, Terrain, Telecommunications and Armed Forces sections of the NIS General Survey (reference 1.b.). The purpose of the review was to improve the existing coverage and to recommend selected augmentation where desirable. The Services and CIA were invited to send representatives to the working group sessions. CIA representatives participated in the working group sessions and assisted in the drafting of the recommendations forwarded by the working groups to the DIA NIS Coordinator.

3. (U) The working group recommendations have been reviewed and approved by DIA and are forwarded to the NIS Committee for approval and implementation.

3 Enclosures

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1. Geography Section,
(C), 1 Cy
2. Transp. and Telecom.
Section, (C), 1 Cy
3. Armed Forces Section,
(C), 1 Cy

cc:

Army (Mr. Grant)
Navy (LCDR Levin)
Air Force (Mr. Burlando)
State (Mr. Buford)
Treasury (Mr. Mack)
CIA [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
DIA NIS Coordinator

Document No. _____
Review of this document by CIA has
determined that
☒ CIA has no objection to declass
☐ It contains information of CIA
interest that must remain
classified at TS S C
Authority: HR 70-2
☐ It contains nothing of CIA interest
Date _____ Reviewer 057982

03 DEC 1980

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GUIDANCE FOR PREPARATION OF MILITARY
GEOGRAPHY SECTION

NIS GENERAL SURVEY

1. The attached outline presents the normal content, preferred treatment and general arrangement of the Military Geography Section for countries of DCID No. 1/2 priority 6 or higher. Countries of lower priority will be so treated only if the manpower is available and sources on hand can be revised or easily modified for this purpose. Otherwise, the NIS General Survey Outline Guide dated 14 February 1972 will be followed.

2. Graphics and Tabular Presentation

a. Military Geography

(1) A page-size or fold-out map of the country or NIS Area designated "Military Geographic Factors" is used to show the most important terrain features, strategic areas, internal routes and approaches, selected amphibious landing areas, and military geographic regions. Such items as vegetation, state of ground, and cross-country-movement may also be shown if appropriate. This map will be used for all countries, regardless of DCID No. 1/2 priority.

(2) If a selected strategic area includes a key town, a page-size city plan is used in lieu of a blow-up map of the strategic area. If the strategic area does not include a key town or, if it includes so many key towns that it is not feasible to include individual city plans, a blow-up map of the strategic area will be used. In this case, graphic symbols will be used for refineries, steel mills, etc.

(3) The profile, formerly shown on the Military Geographic Regions map will be omitted. Other data, formerly shown on the Military Geographic Regions and Terrain map and Strategic Areas, Internal Routes and Approaches map will be incorporated in the Military Geographic Factors map and these maps will be omitted. Also, the air approach map will be omitted in countries where the distances are irrelevant.

b. Climate

Graphics and climate data tables will contain presentations of selected average and extreme climatic data significant to various types of military operations and civilian activities. Data are presented for a sufficient number of stations, typically about twelve, to clearly represent the climatic regimes and their variations in the area.

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(1) Graphic presentation contains a selection of monthly and annual values for basic parameters, displayed on a single fold-out sheet to be placed at the end of the section.

(2) Tabular summaries contain data supplemental to those presented in the graphical representation. Includes data typifying diurnal variations of important elements. Consists typically of five pages to be placed with the text or at the end of the section.

Military Geography

A. Location and Description

1. Presents the size and population of the NIS Area, its position in the continent or ocean area in which it is situated, the strategic importance of its location, and its geographic relation to important areas or centers outside the NIS Area. Shape and relation to the United States are presented if significant. Comparative area and latitude are shown as an inset on the country-wide Military Geographic Factors Map.

2. Gives a well-rounded discussion of significant Topographic characteristics including such elements as surface configuration, drainage, vegetation, and settlement, and if appropriate, shows their relationships to broader continental patterns. Covers contrasts and extreme conditions as well as the most characteristic conditions in the country. Provides a basic geographic picture of the NIS Area that will aid in the understanding of the geographic aspects of military strategy and logistics. The most important terrain features are shown on the Military Geography Factors Map.

B. Climate

1. General

Summarizes the weather and climate in their broad aspects and defines the seasons to be used. Subdivisions of the NIS Area into suitable climatic discussion regions is desirable for most Areas, depending on the weather and climate in the particular Area.

2. Climatic controls

Discusses briefly the principal factors that contribute to the climate of the NIS Area. Among these are semi-permanent pressure systems, general circulation, air masses, migratory pressure systems and fronts, latitude, land masses, water bodies, and terrain.

3. Weather elements and climatic conditions

Provides areal, seasonal, and diurnal analyses of the distribution and variations of weather elements and climatic conditions. Includes appropriate discussions of surface and

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upper-air temperatures, relative humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, thunderstorms, visibility, and surface and upper-air winds. Gives special attention to elements and conditions of particular significance in the NIS Area such as ceiling, aircraft icing, turbulence, tropical cyclones, duststorms, floods, droughts, windchill, and discomfort index.

C. Military geographic regions

Discusses the NIS Area on the basis of military geographic regions. Briefly describes the physical environment and settlement pattern for each region. Discusses for each region the prospects for ground, airborne, and airmobile, and amphibious operations. Also covers those aspects influencing irregular force operations. The presentation includes representative photographs of terrain, vegetation types, and culture features. Military geographic regions are shown on the Military Geographic Factors map.

D. Strategic areas

Discusses the strategic centers or areas in the country in terms of their military, industrial, governmental, commercial, communication, agricultural, or cultural importance. The strategic areas are delimited on the Military Geographic Factors map.

Presents, usually in tabular form, name, location, and reasons for importance of other significant areas such as key agricultural and processing centers, secondary industrial centers, oilfields, mines, and key transportation bottlenecks such as mountain passes, junctions, and water crossings.

If a strategic area includes a key town, a page-size city plan and a condensed textual description is added.

E. Internal routes

Presents a brief textual characterization of the routes that provide the easiest avenues of movement between the best approaches to the NIS Area and the major strategic areas within the NIS Area, and between and within the major strategic areas. The text may be supported by a tabular presentation for each internal route, showing specific data such as importance of route, types of terrain and vegetation along the route, roadway surface types, widths and conditions, railroads, movement interruption factors including bottlenecks, and off-road dispersal and cross-country movement possibilities. Internal routes are shown on the Military Geographic Factors map.

F. Approaches

Briefly describes the country's perimeter, giving breakdown between land boundaries and coast and describing length and status of each boundary -- demarcated, defined, undefined, in dispute, and whether or not fortified. Gives offshore jurisdiction claimed by the country or countries comprising the NIS Area. Tabular presentation may be used. Approaches are shown on the Military Geographic Factors map.

1. Land

Discusses the terrain and vegetation conditions along the NIS Area boundary. Presents a brief characterization of the routes that provide the best avenues of approach from adjacent countries to the internal routes or to major strategic areas adjacent to the boundary of the NIS Area. Consideration is given not only to transportation facilities but to conditions for off-road dispersal and cross-country movement within each approach. The text may be supported by a tabular presentation of approach routes in the same general format and treatment as in the Internal Routes Subsection.

2. Sea

Presents a brief description of the entire coast. Gives special attention to stretches of coast best suited for large-scale amphibious operations. Presents in text or in tabular form the offshore and nearshore hydrographic conditions, beach characteristics in the landing area, and exit conditions to internal routes or directly to strategic areas, for those stretches of coast that have been selected as General Survey amphibious landing areas.

3. Air

Describes the terrain that would be traversed and the flying conditions that would be encountered in approaching the country by air. The discussion should be limited to terrain and flying conditions within 500 nautical miles of the NIS Area boundaries and can be either as a single unit or in directional segments. Tabular presentation may be used.

Guidance for Preparation of Transportation and
Telecommunications Section

NIS General Survey

1. The attached outline presents the normal content, preferred treatment and general arrangement of the Transportation and Telecommunications section for a relatively complex and highly developed country. The treatment of a particular country may be varied to include more or less detail, depending on the priority of the country and the size and importance of its transportation and telecommunication systems.

2. Graphics

a. A standard-size map showing principal transport routes treated in tables, the major ports, and selected airfields will be prepared. For underdeveloped areas, where the networks are sparse, use a page-size map to illustrate the routes.

b. Provide a page-size map showing the selected pipeline network. (In cases where the network is sparse it may be included in the principal transport routes map).

c. A page-size map showing selected telecommunication networks will be prepared for all areas where no valid Section 38 exists. Beginning with the FY 1974 program, a page-size or fold-in telecommunications map will be prepared for all areas.

Upon removal of enclosure
this document becomes

TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A. Summary

1. Systems

Furnishes an appraisal of the transportation and telecommunication networks and their adequacy for needs of the country, geographic distribution and concentration, ownership and management, comparison with those of adjoining countries, and indication of trends (emphasis on development or improvement programs underway and planned). Assesses importance of international transportation connections. Emphasis should be on the total system, and repetition of data contained elsewhere under individual modes is to be kept to a minimum.

2. Strategic mobility

Assesses the transportation and telecommunications networks and merchant marine fleet as to their potential for military usage. Considers the overall quality and density of the transport networks for providing adequate logistical support for military operations. Examines problems bearing on military movement (for example, physical bottlenecks, load and clearance limitations, route conditions, adequacy of loading/unloading facilities and equipment for military use, effects of economic traffic, and seasonal weather restrictions). Assesses the vulnerability of the systems to interdiction and notes key critical points. Analyzes availability and adequacy of by-pass or detour routes, and (for roads) considers off-road dispersal feasibility. A reference to the "Internal Routes" discussion in the Military Geography subsection will also be incorporated. Discusses the vulnerability of the telecom network to military action or sabotage. Discusses utilization of merchant vessels for short- and long-haul troop lift and logistic supply. Summarizes total lift capacity and cargo handling characteristics pertinent to military usage.

B. Railroads

Analyzes rail transport, its significance to the nation, and adequacy to meet normal requirements. Includes description of rail pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections, and extent of system. Discusses major carriers, administrative and controlling organizations, and personnel. Discusses in general terms railroads characteristics, facilities and rolling stock (including an inventory of equipment), development and improvement programs, and construction and maintenance problems.

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Presents in tabular form pertinent details on principal rail routes giving data on location, distances, characteristics, operations, and significance. Discusses traffic volume and principal types of commodities carried, system limitations, traffic interruption factors, operating procedures, and major operating problems.

C. Highways

Analyzes highway transport, its significance to the nation, and adequacy to meet normal requirements. Includes description of highway pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections, and extent and nature of system. Discusses administrative and controlling organizations. Treats in general terms highway characteristics, development and improvement plans, construction and maintenance policy and procedures, construction problems, adequacy and sources of building materials, and adequacy and types of construction equipment. Discusses highway transport activities as to industries served, traffic volume, and types of commodities hauled. Indicates major deterrents to traffic movement -- i.e. adverse physical highway features and seasonal climatic factors. Gives a breakdown of total vehicle registrations by types and indicates sources of equipment. Describes adequacy and extent of fuel and repair facilities. Presents in tabular form pertinent details covering principal highway routes including locations, distances, physical characteristics, highway transport operations, and significance.

D. Inland waterways

Analyzes inland waterway transport, its significance to the nation, and adequacy to meet normal traffic requirements. Includes description on inland waterway pattern, geographic distribution, areas of concentration, international connections and extent of system. Presents in tabular form pertinent details on principal inland waterways including locations, distances, characteristics, operations, and significance. Discusses on system-wide basis the major industries served, traffic volume, principal commodities handled, major carriers, and administrative and controlling organizations. Discusses in general terms (or presents in tabular form) physical characteristics, facilities, craft, and special equipment. Includes discussion of maintenance programs -- underway or planned, navigational limitations, operating procedures and practices, and operating problems especially traffic interruption factors.

E. Pipelines

If applicable, summarizes pipeline system, its significance to the nation, adequacy for normal requirements. Describes (or presents in tabular form) locations and lengths of selected lines,

characteristics, types of products transported, capacity of system, relationship to adjacent countries. Discusses development and improvement programs underway or planned.

F. Ports

Analyzes ports, their significance to the nation, and adequacy to meet normal requirements. Includes geographic distribution, categories (major and secondary) and general characteristics of the port system. Presents in tabular form details on major ports including locations, estimated capacities, activities, harbor characteristics, and available berthing.

G. Merchant Marine

Analyzes merchant marine and its importance to the nation. Includes total number, gross and deadweight tonnages of merchant ships, composition of the fleet by types, characteristics, ownership, and sources of acquisition. Discusses percentage of seaborne trade handled by fleet, type of trade by commodities, nature and scope of operations including scheduled, tramp, international, and coastal shipping routes. Evaluates trends in fleet operations, composition, and potential for meeting special needs of commerce, military support, fleet development programs, government policies, personnel requirements, and training.

H. Civil Air

Summarizes civil aviation activities and their significance in the national transportation pattern, and provides statement on adequacy of service and equipment. Provides statistics on annual performance as to total freight tonnage and number of passengers carried, and total ton-miles and passenger-miles performed. Includes brief assessment of major scheduled, nonscheduled, and charter air carriers; administrative and operational organization and control; civil aircraft and personnel inventories; training activities; competence of employees; maintenance; development programs; and brief summary of civil aviation relations with foreign countries.

I. Airfields

States total number of airfields and the number usable. Of the usable airfields, indicates number of military, joint military-civil, civil and private. States total number of seaplane stations and the number usable. Describes general pattern of distribution. Summarizes the operational airfields as a system and gives an appraisal of the system's capabilities and weaknesses. Discusses generally airfield maintenance practices and the availability and adequacy of support and service (ancillary) facilities, including navigation aids. Describes flight information

regions and controlled airways, if pertinent. Describes construction of new airfields and facilities and modernization in progress or definitely planned and programmed. For military airfields, indicates potential for physical expansion and for supporting sustained operations. Presents significant airfields in a detailed table. Refers users to the appropriate volume of Airfields and Seaplane Stations of the World.

J. Telecommunications

Analyzes the telecommunication system, its general adequacy and value to the nation. Includes appraisal of telecommunication patterns; relative importance of each means of communication; and domestic, international, and special purpose systems. Describes radio (including AM, FM, and TV-broadcast), wire, and cable facilities. Discusses administration and control; number of employees, their level of competence, and their training, both theoretical and on-the-job. Describes development as compared to that of adjoining countries, key centers and routes, vulnerabilities, and alternative routes. Discusses construction, maintenance, and operations problems, including unusual problems due to climate, terrain, or local conditions. Includes telecom manufacturing capability, sources of equipment, and plans for development.

Guidance for Preparation of Armed Forces Section

NIS General Survey

1. (U) The attached outline presents the normal content, preferred treatment and general arrangement of the Armed Forces section for a relatively complex and highly developed country. The treatment of a particular country may be varied to include lesser or greater detail, depending on the priority of the country and the size and importance of its armed forces.
2. (C) The Armed Forces section on the USSR will include material on reinforcement capabilities, operational planning for war against NATO, the implications of the SALT agreement, and the role of the Warsaw Pact in USSR military strategy and planning.

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Armed Forces

1. Defense establishment

Provides an overall appraisal of the nation's armed forces, citing strengths in personnel and major weapons, delineating their basic mission (e.g., national defense or internal security), and assessing their capabilities in relation to neighboring countries and to major powers. Briefly indicates the armed forces' primary strategic problems and how these have been reflected in defense policies and goals, organization and concentration of forces, and international alignments and alliances. The latter point leads into a discussion of involvement or participation in international security organizations such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact and the extent and usefulness of foreign military assistance.

a. Military history

Briefly traces the historical development of the armed forces with emphasis on the 20th century. Includes such items as military traditions, most recent experience and performance in the field, and extent of past foreign control and influence.

b. Command structure

Describes the high command (defense ministry/joint staff level) of the military establishment, along with other government agencies or personnel involved in making defense policy. Organization chart should show high command, staff, and advisory relationships, including chain of command and interservice coordination channels.

2. Joint activities

The matters discussed under the headings below are those that involve two or more services; detailed discussion of uniservice items should be left to their pertinent subsections.

a. Military manpower

Discusses the manpower available for service (including women, when they are part of armed forces) and includes a tabulation showing the total number of males and the number physically fit for military service, broken down by 5-year age groups for ages 15-49. Indicates

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legal military age, the number who reach military age annually, and the number inducted or volunteering for service annually.

Appraises the quality of this manpower from a military standpoint, citing such factors as average physical condition and endurance; average level of education; aptitude for technical specialities; popular attitudes toward military service; and existing or potential problems of discipline, factionalism, morale, and loyalty (including vulnerability to subversion).

Describes the overall personnel procurement system, indicating the major sources of officers and enlisted men (military academies, colleges, conscription, or enlistment), the proportion of conscripts to volunteers, and the terms of service. Describes required standards of physical fitness and causes for deferment. Briefly describes the reserve system, including reserve strength, effectiveness, and mobilization procedures.

b. Strength trends

A table of personnel strength of the armed forces over the past 10 to 15 years, broken down by individual services, provides the basic information; discussion does not repeat the figures but provides analysis, including causal factors. Notes identifiable trends.

c. Training

Discusses the policy direction and joint aspects of military training, concentrating on that provided for personnel of all services and leaving individual service schools and practical training to the pertinent uniservice discussion. Joint and combined training exercises should be described.

d. Military budget

Describes the procedure for preparation and presentation of the military budget and the allocation of funds to the individual services; a table or tabulation indicates long-range trends by showing the overall military budget, broken down by service, for selected years (including current year).

Relationship of the military budget to the national budget is analyzed in broad terms, and the nature and extent of military items hidden in other parts of the budget is described. Where exchange rates are meaningless, use local currency figures but try to establish real values.

e. Logistics

Discusses the ability of the country's economy to support and equip the armed forces, the potential for wartime industrial mobilization, and the extent and nature of dependence on foreign countries for materiel. Also discusses the joint aspects of logistics, including defense ministry or high command level procurement, storage, allocation, and movement of common-use supplies. Individual service logistics are handled under appropriate service discussions. Foreign sources of equipment and supplies are handled from a policy rather than a detailed point of view.

3. Ground forces (or Army)

Provides a brief appraisal of the army, indicating its primary mission and evaluating capability to perform it. Salient points of strength and weakness in personnel, leadership, organization, training, and equipment and materiel are identified and discussed briefly in terms of overall effectiveness.

a. Organization

Describes both the administrative and tactical organization of the army, including higher headquarters, general staff structure, operational commands, and territorial organizations. Use chart, if appropriate.

b. Strength, composition, and disposition

Discusses army personnel strength (giving breakdown into officers, noncommissioned officers, and nonrated enlisted men). Indicates the number and types of major combat and support units, their principal weapons and equipment, and their general disposition by major areas. If appropriate, describes army reserve organization, strength and effectiveness. In a footnote refers the reader to appropriate DIA order-of-battle publications for more current details.

c. Training

Describes and evaluates the army's individual, unit, technical, officer, and reserve training, including a discussion or tabulation of major schools and training installations with location and type of training provided. Discusses foreign-sponsored training programs, both in-country and abroad, along with participation in multinational or bilateral training exercises. When appropriate, discusses training provided to nationals of other countries.

d. Logistics

Discusses the organization and operation of the army's logistic system, including the locations and responsibilities of the principal agencies and commands concerned with procurement, purchasing, storage, allocation, movement, and issue of materiel; effectiveness of the system is appraised. Notes types of maintenance performed at various organizational levels. Tabulates chief maintenance and supply facilities, giving details (when available) in types and quantities of materiel.

e. Army aviation (if appropriate)

Describes and assesses army aviation from standpoint of mission; organization, personnel, and aircraft. Pilot and aircrew training as well as procurement and maintenance factors on aircraft are also included.

4. Naval forces (or Navy)

Briefly appraises the navy, indicating its missions and assessing its ability to effectively carry them out along with salient points of strength and weakness in personnel, organization, ships, material, and training.

a. Organization

Outlines the administrative and tactical organization of the navy, including command structure, staffs, major operational commands, naval districts, and bases; describes the communications system.

b. Strength, composition, and disposition

Indicates number of ships by type, class, and fleet or command assignment. Enumerates personnel strengths, giving proportion serving afloat. Shows general disposition of ships by fleet, area, or other organizational breakdown, preferably in tabulation. In footnote, refers user to appropriate order-of-battle publication for current details. Mentions major naval bases. If there is an organized naval reserve, discusses its strength, effectiveness, and mobilization potential.

c. Training

Describes and assesses the navy's enlisted, officer, technical, shipboard, fleet and force, and reserve training (including training of the marine corps and/or air arm, if present), tabulation major schools and training bases (by location, capacity, and type or level of training provided). Discusses foreign training assistance, both

in-country and abroad, and participation in international fleet or unit exercises. When applicable, discusses training provided to foreign naval personnel.

d. Logistics

Describes the operation of the navy's logistic system, including the location and function of the principal commands and bases concerned with procurement, storage, allocation, and issue of material. Briefly discusses capability to repair naval vessels, as well as policies of procurement and purchase. Includes marine corps and air arm logistics.

e. Marine corps (when appropriate)

If the navy includes a marine corps or naval infantry, describes its mission and appraises its capabilities. Describes headquarters and staff organization, including administrative and command relationships within navy. Indicates personnel strength, number and type of combat units, and their distribution and equipment.

f. Naval air arm (when appropriate)

If navy has carrier or land-based aviation, describes and assesses it from the standpoint of mission, organization, personnel, ships, and aircraft.

5. Air Force

Briefly appraises the air force, indicates its missions and capability to perform and citing salient points of strength and weakness in such matters as personnel, aircraft, organization, training, and materiel.

a. Organization

Describes the air force's administrative and tactical organization, including command structure, staff, and major tactical elements and operational commands. Discusses coordination channels between ground, air, and naval forces for use of AAA and other air defenses, if pertinent.

b. Strength, composition, and disposition

Discusses air force personnel strength--including aircrew and ground crew subtotals--and number and types of aircraft. Indicates

squadron organization by type, aircraft assigned, and base disposition, preferably in tabulation. Refers user to appropriate order-of-battle publication for current details. Air bases are also discussed, with appraisal of their ability to support combat operations (refers user to airfield discussion in Transportation and Telecommunications). If there is an air force reserve, discusses organization, strength, and effectiveness.

c. Training

Describes and assesses individual, preflight, flight, technical, officer, enlisted, and reserve training, tabulating major schools and air bases (location, capacity, and type or level of training provided). Discusses foreign sponsored training programs, as well as training provided to foreign air force personnel.

d. Logistics

Describes the organization and operations of the air force logistic system, indicates location and function of the principal commands and installations concerned with the procurement of aircraft as well as of materiel, plus its storage, allocation, movement, and issue. Discusses the maintenance system and the capability of the air force to maintain its aircraft, including engine overhaul capability.

NOTE: If the country's regular armed forces have additional regular armed components (such as the Soviet Union with its Air Defense Forces and its Strategic Rocket Troops), each such component is covered in an appropriate manner generally similar to the above treatments.

6. Paramilitary

Identifies paramilitary forces--border guards, interior troops, gendarmeries, or police tactical units, such as riot police--and indicates their character and relationship to the defense structure and armed forces. Under separate headings discusses briefly the defense-oriented missions and counterinsurgency capabilities of each of these forces, their command and staff organization, sources, and number of personnel, number and type of operational or combat units, equipment, armament, logistics, support, and training (particularly joint training with defense forces).

NOTE: In those instances where the actions of anti-government forces have progressed from insurgent activities to open warfare an additional subsection is to be prepared on these forces. It should include their identification, mission, strength, organization, area of operation, equipment, sources of supply, and capabilities. Nonindigenous forces operating in the country should also be included.